SCOTLAND Beiterial Correspondence of The Tribune. THE CLYDE, Wednesday, July 10, 1851. I am leaving Scotland without having

seen half enough of it. My chief reasons are a determination to run over a good part of Ireland and an engagement to leave Europe in the good whip Baltic next week; but, besides these, this continual prevalence of fog, mist, cloud, drizzle and rain diminish my regret that I am unable to visit the Highlands. My friends who, having a day's start of me, went up the Forth from Edinburgh to Stirling, thence visiting Lochs Lomond and Katrine, thence proceeding by boat to Glasgow, were unable to see aught of the mountains but their bases, their heads being shrouded in wapor, and, being landed from a steamboat at the head of Lake navigation on Loch Lomond, found five miles of land-carriage between them and a comfortable shelter, and only vehicles enough to take the women and part of the men; the rest being obliged to make the distance on foot in a drenching rain, with night just at hand. Such adventures as this, - and they are common in this region,-console me for my disappointment in not having been able to see the Heather in its mountain home. The Gorse, the Broom, the Whins, not to speak of the Scottish Thistie, have been often visible by the roadside, and the prevalence of evergreens attests the influence of a colder clime than that of England; indeed, the backwardness of all the crops argues a difference of at least a fortnight in climate between Edinburgh and London. Wheat has hardly filled yet in the Scottish Lowlands . Oats are barely headed; and the Grass is little more than half cut and not half dried into Hay; on the contrary, it now looks as if it must winter on the ground or be taken in thoroughly water-soaked. Being so much later, the crops are far less blown down here than they are in England; but neither Grass nor Grain is generally heavy, while Potatoes and Turnips, though backward, look remarkably vigorous and promising. Beautifully farmed is all this Lowland country, well fenced, clear of weeds, and evidently in the bands of intelligent, industrious, scientific cultivators. Wood is quite plentiful, Oak especially, though shadetrees are not so frequent in cultivated fields as in England, but rough, rocky, precipitous spots are quite common here, though in the Lowlands, and these are wisely devoted to growing timber. Belgium is more genial and more fertile, but I have rarely seen a tract of country better farmed than that stretching westward from Edinburgh to Glasgow (48 miles) and thence down the Clyde to Greenock, some 22 miles further. The farmers in our Mohawk Vailey ought to pass through this gloomy, chilly, misty country and be shamed into a better improvement of their rare but misused advantages.

-Traveling is useful in that it gives us a betteridea of the immense amount of knowledge we yet lack. I supposed till to-day that, by virtue of a Scotch-Irish ancestry (in part) and a fair acquaintance with the works of Walter Scott, Burns, Hogg. &c., I knew the Lowland Scotch dialect pretty thoroughly; and yet a notice plainly posted up, 'This Lot To Feu,' completely bothered me. On inquiry, I learned that to feu s lot means to let or lease it for building purposes -in other words, to be built upon on a groundrent. I suppose I learned this years ago, but had entirely forgotten it.

-The Clyde, though a fair stream at Glasgow is quite narrow for twelve to fifteen miles be low that city, seeming hardly equal to the Connecticut at Hartford, or the Hudson at Water ford, but then it has a good tide, which helps the matter materially, and has at great expense been dredged out so as to be navigable for vessels of several hundred tuns. We passed a fine American packet-ship with a very wholesome looking body of Scotch emigrants, hard aground some ten miles below Glasgow, and I was informed that a large vessel, even though towed by a steamboat, is seldom able to get down into deep water upon a single tide, but is stopped half way te wait for another. This river fairly swarms with small steamboats, of which there are regular lines connecting Glasgow with Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Fleetwood, (north-west of Eng land,) Liverpool, London, &c. We met four or five boats returning from Excursion parties crowded with the better paid artisans and laborers of Glasgow, their wives and children.

The banks of the Clyde for some miles below Glasgow are low and marshy, much of the intervale being devoted to pasturage, while a rude embankment has been interposed on either side, consisting of stones of five to fifty pounds each, intend ed to prevent the waching away of the banks by the ripple raised by the often-passing steamboats The end is fairly though not cheaply subserved. As we descend, the shores become bolder: the rugged hills, at first barely visible on the right, come near and nearer the water : low rocks begin to lift their heads above the surface of the stream, while others have their unate modesty overpowered by wooden fixtures hiting their heads above the highest tides to warn the mariner of his danger. At length a gigantic cone of rock rises out of the water on the right of the channel to a hight of fifty or sixty feet, resembling some vast old cathedral this is Dumbarton Castle, with the anciently famous but now decaying town of Dumbarton lying at the head of a small bay behind it. A little lower on the left is Port Glasgow, the head of navigation for very large vessels; and three miles lower still is Greenock, quite a stirring seaport, somewhat addicted to ship-building. Here our boat, which had left Glasgow (22 miles above) at 4 P. M held on till 8 for the train which left the same port at 7 with the mail and additional passen gers; and then laid her course directly across the channel to Belfast, 138 miles from Glasgow. where she is due at 5 to-morrow morning.

GLASGOW Looks more American than any other city I have seen in Europe. Half of Pittsburgh spliced on to half of Philadelphia would make a city very like Glasgow. Iron is said to be made cheaper here than elsewhere in the world, the ore being alloyed with a carbonaceous substance which facilitates the process and reduces the cost of melting. Tall chimneys and black columns of smoke are abundant in the vicinity. The city is about twice the size of Edinburgh, with more than double the trade of that capital, and has risen rapidly from relative insignificance. New rows of stately houses have recently been built, and the 'court end' of the city is extending rapidly toward the West. A brown or dark gray stone, as in Edinburgh, is the principal material used, and gives the city a very substantial appearance. Most of the town, being new, has wide and straight streets; in the older part, they are perverse and irrational, as old concerns are apt obstinately to be. They have an old Cathedral here (Episcopal,) of which the citizens seem quite proud, I can't prerceive why. Architecturally, it seems to me a sad waste of stone and labor. The other churches are mainly Presbyterian, and, while making less pretensiens, are far more creditable to the taste of

their designers. The town is built on both

sides of the Clyde, which is crossed by fine stone bridges, but seven eighths of it he on the north. Ancient Glasgow, embracing the narrow and crooked streets, lies nearly in the center, and is crowded with a squalid and miserable population, at least half the women and children, including mothers with children in their arms, and grand-mothers, or those who might well be such, being without shoes or stockings in the cold and muddy streets. Intemperance has many votaries here, as indeed, throughout Scotland; 'Dealers in Spirits,' or words to that effect, being a fearfully common sign. I am afraid the good cause of Total Abstinence is making no headway here -Glasgow has a daily paper (the first in Scotland) and many weeklies, one of the best of them being a new one, 'The Sentinel,' which has a way of going straight to the core of public ques tions, and standing always on the side of thorough Reform. Success to it, and a warm goodbye to the rugged land of Song and Story-the loved home of Scott and Burns.

No. XL. IRELAND-ULSTER. Editerial Correspondence of The Tribure. Duntis, Thursday, July 31, 1851

Though the night was thick, the wind was light, and we had a very good passage across the North Channel, though our boat was very middling, and I was nearly poisoned by some of my fellow-sleepers in the gentlemen's cabin insisting that every window should be closed. O to be Pope for one little week, just long enough to set half a million pulpits throughout the world to ringing the changes on the importance, the vital necessity, of pure, fresh air! The darkness, the general misapprehension, which prevails on this subject, is a frightful source of disease and misery. Nine-tenths of mankind have such a dread of 'a draught' or current of air that they will shut themselves up, forty together, in close room, car or cabin, and there peison each other with the exhalations of their mutual lungs, until disease and often death are the consequences. Why won't they study and learn that 'a draught' of pure air will injure only those who by draughts of Alcoholic poison or some other evil habit or glaring violation of the laws of life have rendered themselves morbidly susceptible, and that even a cold is better than the noxiousness of air already exhausted of its oxygen by inhalation ' Nothing physical is so sorely needed by the great majority as a realizing sense of the blessedness, the indispensable ne cessity, of pure fresh air.

- We landed at Belfast at 5 this morning under a pouring rain, which slacked off two hours later. but the skies are still clouded, as they have been since Tuesday of last week, and there has been some sprinkling through the day

Of course the Crops are suffering badly. Flax is a great staple of the North of Ireland, and three-fourths of it is beaten flat to the earth Wheat is injured and poor, though not so generally prostrate; Oats look feeble, and as if half drowned; some of these are, and considerable Barley is thrown down; Grass is light, much of it uncut, and much that is cut has lain under the stormy or cloudy skies through the last week, and looks badly : only the Potatoes look strong and thrifty, and promise an ample yield. 1 shall be agreeably disappointed if Ireland realizes a fair average harvest this year.

-Belfast is a busy, growing town, the empo rium of the Linen Manufacture, and the capital of the Province of Ulster, the Northern quarter of Ireland. It seems prosperous, though no wise remarkably so; and I have been painfully disappointed in the apparent condition of the ru ral peasantry on the line of travel from Belfast to Dublin, which I had understood formed an exception to the general misery of Ireland. Out of the towns, not one habitation in ten is fit for human beings to live in, but mere low, cramped hovels of rock, mud and straw; not one half the families on the way seem to have so much as an acre of land to each household; not half the men to be seen have coats to their backs, and not one in four of the women and children have each a pair of shoes or stockings. And those feet !if the owners would only wash them once a ever made across the Atlantic, though the week, the general aspect of affairs in this section | successive breaking of her floats, two or and be materially brightened. Wretchedness. rags and despair salute me on every side ; and if this be the best part of Ireland, what must the state of the worst be

miles, then 13 miles by omnibus to Castle | were some distinguished citizens from vari-Blayney. We came over this latter route with ten or twelve passengers, and a tun or so of luggage on the outside of the Railroad Company's omnibus, with thirteen of us stowed inside, beside a youngster in arms, who illus. trated the doctrine of Innate Depravity by a perpetual fight with his mother. Yet, thus everloaded, we were driven the thirteen miles of muddy road in about two hours, taking at Castle Blayney another railroad train, which brought us almost to Drogheda, some 25 miles, where we had to take another omnibus for a mile or two, for want of a railroad bridge over the Boyne thus reaching another train which brought us into Dublin, 32 miles. The North of Ireland is yet destitute of any other railroads than such patches and fragments as these, whereby I am precluded from seeing Londonderry and its vicinity, which I much desired. At length we were brought into Dublin at half-past three o'clock, or in eight hours from Belfast, about 130 miles

The face of the country through this part of Ireland is moderately rolling, though some fair hills appear in the distance. The land is generally good, though there are considerable tracts of hard, thin soil Small bogs are frequently seen. but no one exceeding a dozen acres, the large ones lying farther inland. Taking so little room and supplying the poor with a handy and cheap fuel. I doubt that these little bogs are any detriment to the country Some of them have been made to take on a soil, (by draining, cutting, drying and burning the upper strata of peat, and spreading the ashes over the entire surface,) and are now quite productive.—Drainage and ridging are almost universally resorted to, showing the extraordinary humidity of the atmosphere. The Potato is now generally in blossom, and, having a large breadth of the land, and being in fine condition, gives an appearance of thrift and beauty to the landscape. But, in spite of this, the general yield of Ireland in 1851 is destined to be meager. There is more masery in store for this unhappy

-We cross two small lakes some ten to fifteen miles north of this city, and run for some distance close to the shore of the Channel At length, a vision of dwellings, edifices and spires bounds the horizon of the level plain to the south-west, and in a few minutes we are in Dublin. H. C.

- [No. XLI. an account of a visit to Galway and of the advantages of that port as the European station for Atlantic Mail Steamers, will probably appear in our next.]

The Ashtabula Sentinel denies that Mr. Giddings has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church.

The Passage of the Baltic.

We believe it will not be disputed that the American steamship Baltic has just completed the shortest passage ever made from Europe to this City. The time is variously computed from Sicenty down to thirteen hours over Nine Days, we make it Nine Days and Nineteen Hours of actual or Nine Days Fourteen Hours and a few minutes apparent time, counting from her casting off the Liverpool boat that brought her the European Mails to her arrival abreast of the Battery. We believe her own chronemeter makes the time a few minutes short of this. But if we count from her passage of the Bar in the Mersey below Liverpool, (which we understand is usually done,) her apparent time is reduced to Thirteen and her mean time to Eighteen bours over Nine Days. But for the mishap of losing some ten or twelve floats or paddles from her wheels, this time would have been considerably shortened, although she necessarily lost time by a heavy fog on the Banks, and encountered adverse winds thenee to this city. The tide was very strong against her from Sandy Hook up to her berth, as, indeed, it had been along the coast of Long Island for some hours before reaching the

The first two er three days of the voyage were fair and pleasant, with light, favorable winds from the North-East or South-East. The next three days were less agreeable. being cloudy and in good part stormy, but the winds were still fair; and at midnight of the 12th, (the sky having cleared,) she made Cape Race, Newfoundland, bearing 10 miles due North-being several hours sooner than that Cape was ever before made from Liverpool. Cape Pine light and the whole Newfoundland coast, for 20 or 30 miles, were distinctly seen. But the skies were over-cast again early on the 13th; the wind shifted and blew thenceforth from the West or South-West, directly in our good ship's teeth, so that her sails were scarcely set then eforth. Wednesday night and Thursday were very thick, compelling her to run with great caution, and to lose time by bearing off her direct course to be sure of abundant sea-room. The wheels were stopped for some minutes on Thursday, in order to send a dispatch into Halifax to be telegraphed to New-York, by a small schooner then in sight, but she refused to be spoken. A few hours later, the weather being extremely thick, a fishing vessel was discovered just under the Baltic's bows, and was with great difficulty avoided. She escaped without injury.

Friday merning opened fair, though with the wind still ahead; at 10 o'clock two vessels were descried, one of which was a merchantman making for Massachusetts Bay; the other a New-York Pilot-schooner (No. 6,) some miles to the southward. The Baltic immediately stood for her and took on board a pilot, under whose charge she resumed her course, and made the wel- settled come lights of Neversink and Sandy Hook a little past 3 Saturday morning. At 4 she was abreast of the Light-ship, stopped at Quarantine to receive the visit of the Health Officer, came abreast of the Battery a few minutes past 6, and at half-past was discharging her Mails at the Canal-street Dock. Thus ended the swiftest passage three per day for the last three or four days had somewhat retarded her speed.

-The number of passengers was quite -From Belfast we had railroad to Armagh, 35 | large-148, including children; among them ous sections of the country, as will be seen by the list. The passage was on the whole an interesting and agreeable one, though shaded by one painful incident. Capt. Edwin Wales, aged 31. (son of T. B. Wales, Esq. of Boston,) died on Friday morning, having been dangerously ill when he came on board and rapidly sinking ever since. His disease was chronic diarrhea, and so serious as to leave no hope of his recovery from the first.

-Capt. Comstock's health was proposed and received with enthusiasm at the dinnertable on the last day of the passage, and brief speeches in commendation of his consummate seamanship and untiring energy were made by Archbishop PURCELL, Rev. H. P. PEET, Capt. J. C. DELANO, H. GREELEY and others. Capt. C. handsomely acknowledged the compliment, remarking that a sciousness that he has done his duty. We believe the passengers have concluded that some slight testimonial of their own sense of obligation may fitly be added, and that the Engineers of the Baltie will also be re-

Log U. S. M S. Baltic.

Log U. S. M. S. Baltic.

From Liverpool to New-York, A.g. 1801

Date.

Let. Los. Fixt at Remorks.

Wednesday Aug. 8.

Thursday, Aug. 7.

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Friday, Aug. 8.

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310 lot at Liverpool Bar.

Saturday, Aug. 9.

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We see it stated that Henry Long. whose seizure under the Fugitive Slave law, in the City of New-York, several months ago, caused so much excitement, has recently been making insurrectionary speeches to the negroes in the vicinity of
Atlanta, Georgia. Long is a troublesome fellow,
and will probably cause trouble wherever he goes.
Some of the Georgia papers objected to his being
taken into that State from Virginia, and as it now
appears, not without reason. The truth is, a negro
who has been associating with the free negroes in
the Eastern cities for a year or two, is unfitted for
that species of servitude which is most desirable.
He will ever after be restless, and take every advantage of all occasions to make the slaves among whom tage of all occasions to make the slaves among whom he may be introduced, discontented. (Louisville Journal.

The drouth continues in this vicinity. and many gardens are nearly runned. Corn and po-tatoes are suffering, and unless relieved soon by rain will be short crops. During the flast fortinght we have been several times threatened with rain, but it has each time blown ever. Paughkeepsie Eagle. WASHINGTON.

The Ontery about Claims, &c. - Departmental Practice in the Olden Time. Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.
Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1801.

The Opposition having had no opportunity to make capital against the Whig Party, since its advent to power, in the Executive branch of the Government, by outcries against peculations, defalcations, Swartwoutings, Hoyt, Price and Wetmore financiering, have been obliged to resort to the small business of representing every honest debt against the Government which the Executive Department are called upon to pay, seither by order of

Congress, or in the exercise of power vested in them,) as a base and currageous frame, and that the Government, notwithstanding, is draming the people's Treasury to pay them.

It would surprise many good people to find how small the amount thus nonestly paid really is, especially after taking out of the account claims paid out of trust funds held for Indian tribes, and other moneys not belonging to the abcombet. Treasure: pecially after taxing out of the account claims paid out of trust funds held for Indian tribes, and other moneys not belonging to the "People's Treasury". However that may be, they belong to a class of debts and claims which have been paid (and perhaps overpaid under Swartwout Administrations) by every Administration some the Government existed, without ever producing a murmur, until a Wing Administration came into power. The doleful outery still kept up about the decisions of the Mexican Commission, the fees paid to counsel. &c., is becoming amusing. Some of the Opposition journals are specially exercised, with reference thereto, about the loss of the "People's money." A new light "of that its," called The Telegraph, in this city, after propounding to Mr. Coawin recently a variety of questions which it says "the People's want answered. I am not sure but one of these inquiries refers to the amount of money the Secretary expends in market of a morning,) agonizes through a paragraph or two upon the loss of the "People's money." as if Mr. Coawis had actually roobed the "People's Treasury." Everybody knows that the three millions and a quarter which constituted a part of the indemnity to Mexico, and with which she agreed to pay the claims of our citizens against her, was no more a part of the "People's money" than it was a part of the assets of the Bank of England. part of the "People's money" than it was a part of the assets of the Bank of England.

the assets of the Bank of England.

If the Commissioners who decided upon the validity of the claims of our citizens against Mexico, who were to be paid out of that fund, have been imposed upon by false swearing and have allowed invalid claims, the loss by no means falls upon the "People's Treasury," or upon Uncle Sain. Those individuals who were so unfortunate as to be disappointed claim ants may justly complain; and if any cases of fraud can be proved, they will then have an opportunity of presenting their claims for a rehearing, perhaps. But all this outery about claims is still more amusing in all this outery about cloims is still more amising in yiew of the practices in the Departments under the dynasties of the last two decades, which were inter-rupted slightly by Gen. HARRISON and routed by the Honest Old Taylor.

Were one to give a detailed account of the various devices which were resorted to, high and low, to ob-

Were one to give a detailed account of the various devices which were resorted to, high and low, to obtain pakings, from the Treasury not only, but from the private pockets of the thousands of individuals who do business for and with Uncle Sam, the take would be regarded as one of the wildest Munchausens or Gulliversever penned. I will give one specimen, however, and what occurred when the eye of a Whig fell upon the record. At the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the Postmaster. of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the Postmaster of Trey, an old and respectable citizen, who had held the post for some years, was removed or resigned. He transmitted his accounts to the Government, with the request that they might be adjusted as speeding as possible, and the statement and in the meantime he deposited \$500 in a Washington Bank, to meet any balance there might be against him. The four years of the administration of Mr. Van Buren rolled away, during which he in vain made repeated and constant endeavors to obtain some knowledge of how his accounts stood. He had given it up in despair, though he still left the money in deposit, when Mr. Granger (with whom be was somewhat acquainted was installed Postmaster-Gereral, under Horrison.

The new Whitg P.M. General was scarcely warm in his official chair before he received a letter from

The new White P.M. General was scarcely warm in his official chair before he received a letter from Troy, detailing the case of the aggreeved Postmaster, and imploring a settlement of his account at some not far distant period. Mr. Graxon Ropened wide his eyes and rang his bell furiously. When the messenger came, he was sent to eall the Chief Clerk, "How is this, Sir", asked Mr. Graxon R. "does it take four years to audit the accounts of a Postmaster." I will see, "interest the Clerk, who knew too well the state of facts. He hastened to the proper division, in the Auditor's Bureau, and brought the Clerk who had charge of these accounts.

charge of these accounts.
"I want to know," said the P. M. General, "the dition of the account of the Postmaster of Troy

condition of the account of the Postmaster of Troy, transmitted four years ago.

The Clerk replied, "that he would take occasion to look it up and inform him."

"Bring me the book instantly," and Mr. G., "I will have no further shuffling in this matter."

The book was brought, when, lo! the account, which had been posted up months before, exhibited a balance due the Postmaster of \$400.

"Why has he not been notified and the account settled." inquired the astonished Postmaster-General of the guilty-looking Clerk.

eral of the guilty-looking Clerk.

"Why, Sir," replied the Clerk, sneakingly, "it isn't the practice in this Department to notify except man tay balance in flow of the tomerament."

"We'll see their, Sir, if we can't introduce a little

of the element of honesty into the practice of the Department, said Mr. GRASSER. In the mean-time, do you state that account and send it along with a craft of the balance before you leave the of-

the day ecourse of the investigations that followed, and that the old Clerk who had charge of the books had a son who was a claim-agent, and they operated together. The soodies operated, was this the old man intrinsine the son with the names, places of residen e. &c. of all persons having balances due them. ates could create felays in settling. The son would then write to the party that he had chanced to discover that there was a balance due him from the Government, which he thought would be obtained at any rate, he the agent, would be willing to try it for a per centage on the amount obtained. O course, in 499 cases out of 500, the unsuspecting creditor of Uncle Sam was deeded out of 25 or 50 per cent. The extent to which this swindle could be carried in a Government like ours is almost beyond conception.

The Galphin claim was demounced as a swindle, though Courses ordered it " adjusted and raid."

though Congress ordered it adjusted and paid and there was positive law and practice for the pa-ment of interest—as damages—because it was ment of interest—as damages—because it was founded upon treaty stipulations, which civilized nations usually consider sacred. There were, it is true, most unfortunate circumstances connected with its payment, but whatever may have been the ments of the case, it pales into insignificance in contrast with any single feature of the corruptions of the Jackson and Van Buren era. The one was but a serious indiscretion, involving but a trifle of the vast sum we set dishonestly owe on the score of flevolutionary debt—the other stands out bold and glaring. Its ugly prominence cannot be disguised or softened.

The Horrible Tragedy at Chestertown-The Sheriff of Kent County, Md.

To the Editors of The New-York Tribune
I wish to call your attention and that o your readers to the inhuman and careless conduct of the Sheriff and his assistants, which took place on the 8th inst., at the public execution at Chestertown Md., especially in respect to the case of Murphey. am well aware that you have published an account of what took place as to the executions, but it seems to me that the press throughout the country ought to sailor needs no other reward but the con- rebuke in the most severe manner the officers, who were the means of presenting to the spectators on that day, one of the most terrible sights which have ever been witnessed. So little attention had been paid to having the hoose made in a proper manner that when the scaffold was let down, the noose gave way, and Murphey fell with the rubbish of the scaffold to the ground, a distance of ten or twelve feet. He remained quiet for a minute or two, and then commenced groaning in the most piteous manner, and tumbling about on the ground, not one of the officers offering to help him up or render him any and, until a person present. I think a gentleman connected with The Baltimore Sun, suggested that it was cruel to let him remainion the ground, pinioned as he was, and he was immediately placed in a chair near the gallows. He had then recovered his consciousness, but his throat was cut from ear to ear, and the blood was dropping upon the white robe which had hat when the scaffold was let down, the noose gave ness, out his know was cut from ear to ear, and to blood was dropping upon the white robe which ha been put on before he had left the prison. The blue cap was taken off, so that he could breathe more free by. He then had a full view of the bodies of Tayle and Shelton, whose spirits had gone to their final a He was in such mental and physical torture that he commenced walking, and begged that his life might be spared, as he had suffered more than his associates. He spoke of his wife and infant child The dead bodies of those who had been fortunate enough to escape a second death, were taken down and put into their coffins, and Murphey was taken upon the stand a second time, praying for mercy, and saying that he was innocent of the charge, and that saying that he was innocent of the enarge, and that they were taking the life of one that had no knowledge of the murder. As he steppedforward upon the platform, his neck and head being uncovered, it was a sight that almost all turned from with a shudder, and left the ground. At the second trial the Sheriff finished his bloody work, although the scaffold was and not a such a funding was that it required two put up in such a bungling way that it required two men to let the drop to the ground. I will write no more, but let the community judge as to the mode of executing the laws in Kent county, Md.

> IF A light-colored mulatto boy, George Wells, 14 years old, has been enticed away from Milwaukee, Wis., and as the last heard of him and his abductor they were going South it is believed the latter's object was to sell him into dayery.

Lynch Law in North Carolina agais. To the Editors of The New-York Tribuns

In your paper of the 13th inst. are extracts from The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard and The Salem Press, relating to the excitement produced in that State of steady habits, by the missionary efforts of two worthy Wesleyan preachers, named Crocks and Bacon. The extracts contain the following statements:

The Committee made a report, setting forth the true character of Crooks and Bacon, as Abolition emissaries, and showing from the Annual Report of the American and Foreign Antislavery Society, that these men are engaged in the nefarrous work of running off slaves to the free States, and in exciting slaves in the above Counties to disabedience toward their masters.

Extracta were read from the their masters. Extracts were read from the Annual Report of the Abolition Society at the North, in which the names of Crooks, McBride and Bacon appear as emissaries sent out to Virginia and North Carolina, to labor in the cause of Abolition stating, we believe, that they had been instrumental in "running off" near one hundred slaves in the above-named States during the past year."

Knowing something of the extreme excitability of slaveholding communities-that the population is about as much frightened at a report that anything is said to disaffect the slaves, as little children are when some urchin appears in a dark night with a pumpkin fashioned somewhat like a human head, with a candle inside-I have had the currosity to turn to the Anti-Slavery Annual Report, to see what was said therein about Messrs Crooks, McBride and Bacon. I subjoin an extract, containing every word said about these three ministers; and this extract is the authority, it seems, for making the

above assertions:

above assertions:

"The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."
The truth of this Divine declaration is witnessed not only in the treatment to which a large portion of the slaves of this country are subject, but in the ferocity with which those are viewed who are suspected of enlightening them. A case has occurred in North-Carolina, showing the truth of this remark, and we have been furnished with the following particulars. Some Antislavery pamphlets were distributed in that State in 1844. The result was, some Methodists became so much opposed to slavery that they refused to go with the South when the M. E. Church was divided. On inquiry, they learned that the Northern division was not wholly Antislavery, but that there was a Methodist Antislavery Church at the North. A fetter of inquiry was sent to Rev. Lu-

Northern division was not wholly Antislavery, but that there was a Methodist Antislavery Church at the North. A letter of inquiry was sent to Rev. Luther Lee, of New-York, who gave the requisite information, and a Weslevan Methodist Church was oreanized in North-Carolina, on the principle of non-feilowship with slaveholders.

In 1847, the Rev. Adam Crook was sent to that Southern field of labor. The work increased upon his hands, and in 1848, Rev. J. C. Bacon was sent to his assistance. The work still increased, and in 1849, Rev. Jesse McBride was sent. The work continues to increase in interest and extent. and there is at the present time a membership of nearly five hundred persons, with five or six chapeis, extending over portions of North-Carolina and Virginia.

The above named ministers have been prosecuted by slave holders. Mr. Bacon has been twice inducted and put upon trial. On the charge of violating the law of Virginia by words in the pulput, he was acquitted but on a charge of circulating the law of Virginia by words in the pulput, he was acquitted but on a charge of circulating the Narrative of Frederick Douglass, he was convicted. An appeal was taken, and the higher Court reversed the decision. Mr. McBride has been indicted for giving a little pamphlet, entitled "The Ten Commandments," (applying the Decalogue to slavery,) to a white girl where he boarded. The d. convicted, and sentenced to stand in the pullory an hour, receive twenty tashes on the bare back and be imprisoned one year. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

But Judge Lynch was too impatient to wait

But Judge Lynch was too impatient to wait for its decision, and his blundering clerk or Attorney-General did not record or state the facts with the accuracy proper for a court of justice '

The persons named are not in the service of any Antislavery Society. They went to the South openly, as missionaries of the Wesleyan Methodists. They have never been engaged in running off slaves," nor "exciting slaves to dis obedience." Had they been, the Antislavery So cieties would not have been green enough to have published the facts in their Annual Report! The Lynch Court should employ a more accurate reader! The excitement has been caused chiefly by the little tract (which cost five mills) on the Ten Commandments, which contained a running antislavery commentary on them. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth " What Southron was it who said lately that slavery might now be considered persoanently and se curely established in this country, and that all the efforts of Abolitionists could not disturb the institution! Was it a North-Carolina states-

Exploration of the Interior of Africa.

In a letter I mentioned that Lieut, M. C.

In a letter I mentioned that Lieut. M. C. Watkins of the Navy had projected a scheme for the exploration of Africa. He laid his plan before the Sciretary of the Navy a few days ago. His offer is mader consideration, and if the President should make no objection, I presume that it will be accepted and the design put in execution without delay. Lieut. Watkine's plan is simple, and costs the Government nothing. He simply asks leave of absence, on present pay, for himself, one midshipmin, one engineer, and six mechanics, now belonging to the naval service, and under pay, and doing little or nothing. He also asks for the use of a small iron steamer, to be built under his direction—which steamer he will take out to Africa in one of the Government store-shops. This boat will be made in two pieces, and will be so light that she can easily be carried around the falls and other obstructions that may be met with in the rivers.

pieces, and will be so right carried around the falls and other obstructions that may be met with in the rivers.

Mr. Watkins does not even ask for rations for hisparty, as he expects to procure supplies very cheapity traffic with the natives. Ten thousand dollars will cover all the expenses of the expedition, which the Covernment is called upon to pay. Mr. Watkins the Covernment is called upon to pay. Mr. Watkins the Government is called upon to pay. Mr. Watkins the take a draughtsman, a naturalist, and a phy will take a draughtsman, a naturalist, and a phy come with his party. Suitable men, who are already will take a draughtsman, a naturanist, and a pny scenar with his party. Suitable men, who are aiready archimated, will volunteer for the enterprise. Six or eight colored men from Liberia, who are accustomed to the natives, and have been engaged in former explorations, will complete the exploring party. One of the men, Moore, accompanied Capt Trotter, of the British navy, in his expedition.

Mr. Walkins will first explore the St. Paul's—a constraint frace it to its source.

Mr. Watkins will first explore the very interesting river—and trace it to its source. The valley of the St. Paul's is very rich and beautiful, and will be of great importance to Liberian comparison of its valuable products. He will be reason of its valuable products. merce, by reason of its valuable products. He will next trace the Niger and Congo, and other important rivers, from their mouths to their sources, and pro-

rivers, from their mouths to their sources, and proceed to explore the vast and now unknown regions of the interior, where, for anglit we know natural products of novel and rich character, new forms of civilization, and unknown races of men, may exist. Mr. Watkins is confident, from the information which he derived in Africa, during his former visits that he can find coal fields on the St. Paul's and if so, one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of steam communication between this country and Africa will be removed. This expedition will greatly promote the success of the proposed African of Ebony line of steamers, it will promote the colonization and civilization of Africa, by ascertaining and making known its resources and its geography. and making known its resources and its geography n to the native tribes of Africa ne jects for commerce, of a much more profitable kind than the slave trade and it will widen the boundaries of modern science and knowledge. Certainly such an enterprise as this will, even if attended with partial success, reflect great credit on those engaged in it, and upon our naval service, and upon this

African explorers have hitherto perished in their at-tempts. Still, they effected something. Lieut. Wat-kins says. "If we do not come back, our journals will, and there will be many officers ready to take up our work where we leave it."

Potato Blight.

Since last Wednesday, almost the entire potato crop in this region has been struck with the blight, to an unprecedented extent. The tops preblight to an unprecedented extent. The tops pre-sent the appearance of having been swept over by a withering fire. The potato commenced turning black almost simultaneously with the disease of the tops. The disease is far more general and destruc-tive hereabouts than ever before. Fears are enter-tained that the entire crop will be lost. This is a great pity, for the yield is very large, and bid fair, four days ago, to be highly profitable to the farmer.

We regret to learn that the potato rot has made its appearance again in several parts of this county, and is likely to damage the crop as severely as at any time since its first appearance. A gentleman from the town of Hamburg speaks of it as making serious raviges among the potato fields of that section of the

The Chardon (Ohio) Democrat speaks of the fly, in feauga (Onity, as going in droves, and destroying ordinary-sized potato fields in a day. We notice that the sowing of time upon the stalks is recommended. Also the placing of straw at the edge of the field, and driving them into it and burning them.

We receive accounts of the potato blight from all the surrounding country. The Warsaw papers speak of it as general in that section. (Roch. Dem.

COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA -- The COLORED PROPLE IN CANADA.—The Beard of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New-York have recently sent Missionary than the condition of the colored people in Canada West, particularly those belonging to Baptist characters. They report the number of colored people in Canada West, about 30,000, and say that white inhabitants represent them generally as moral, industrious, and good citterias, with an greater proportion of aniorant and victors they among whites. They report their Haptist brethren there as worthy of he in assisted by the Convention in maintaining schools and the ordinances of religion, but in relation to other assistance, they say

"We found, in all the places we visited that re-"We found, in all the places we visited, that respectable colored people, in churches and out a churches, were united in their testimony that constitutions of clothing and provisions, for distribution among the fugitives, except for the aged and the sex, would prove a curse rather than a blesson. In the States there has been much said about the destination and sufferings of the fugitives, and much has been done for their relief. This reported destination and suffering, we find, has been greatly exaggrated. None need assistance of this kind but the aged and the sick."

the sick."

They go on to say that much imposition has been practiced upon the benevorent in this country, is making collections for them, a large portion of which never reaches them.

AMBESST COLLEGE.-The Society of Alumni have chesen Prof. Samuel F. Haven, Press dent, and Prof. Charles B. Adams. Secretary. Ta-crater for next year is Cot. Alexander Eulleck, of Worcester, substitute, Rev. Henry Neille, of Lenau Worrester sussifiute Key Heary Neille of Lengt A subscription was raised to procute a portrate. President Hitch ock. The address before them is Henry Ward Beecher was spoken to an expecingle large audience—all that the church could hold—ad is spoken of by The Springfield Republicus is a un-ble specimen of eloquence, strong fresh vigores-and full to the overflowing of vitality. The address of Prof. Shedd before the literary societies is also highly praised. Rev. Dr. Bend, of Norwan, Ct. ad-dressed the Society of Industry on the subject is dressed the Society of Inquity on the subject a "Miracles." The exercises of the graduality day took place on Thorsday, and were highly creditable to the Institution. Some or the orations are said have been of a high order of excellence. The class

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was on rred upon Augustos Warres, Goodnow, of Madises niversity. Rev. Frederick S. Jewell, of Circians is, New York. Rev. John Fastman, of West Has y. L. Clerc, Hartford, Nathamel R. Poayer, Ba-mere, Pliny H. White, Brattleboro, and J. C.

Holland, of Springdeid.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was bestowed upon Rev Joseph Sylvester Clapp and Key Joseph Valle, of Semers, Conn. Edwin Lankester, Probsor in the College of London, England, was endowed with the dignity of LL.D.

HAIL-STORM .- At 4 o'clock vesterday

afternoon we were visited by a severe storm, across pamed with thunder, lightning rain and had. Hat stones were picked up an inch and a quarter in length stones were picked up an inch and a quarter in length of a ragged and triegular torin, weighing from a har to three-fourths of an ounce. A large quantity a glass in say lights was broken, and linckers person who were out with umbrellas formed it but a poor person who were out with umbrellas formed to large person with their drivers, being greatly terrified, and the truckmen in Bread-street had as much as they could to restrain their teams from doing carn other in by a knife. A horse was knocked down in Commercial street and stunned by lightning, but by copies bleeding was restored. At Chelsen, Charlestownian Rexburyla rained smarrly, but no hail fell. The region of hail was very narrow, passing acrossible cracter of the city in the direction of Long Island, where stones of immense size fell. The storm appears to have been quite severe in New Hampshire. In Exeter the barn of Mr. Josach Baker, containing about so times of hay, besides grant, &c. was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed. Along the line of the Railroad, from Dombury to Franklin, who chields of corn were prostrated and out up by the haif.

[Boston Transcript, 12th

CAPTURE OF A SHARK.—A recent number of The St. John (N. B.) contert tells the following fish story. "All yesterday crowds were attracted to the schooner of Capt Helmes, at the North-Market wharf, to look at the portions of a large shark, lying on the deck of the vessel. This monster having iscome entangled in some fish-nets off Musquash, Captering and Stringle, in killing him with lances and harpoons. From the lever along 120 gallons of oil were obtained. The breadth aftar tail is seven feet nine inches of the head, due feet. The mouth is in the shape of a horse shoe, with three series of flat, triangular, smooth-edged teeth in san jaw. When opened with a tackle-fail, as it lay entered to the start of the large of the jaw. This fish must have been full twonly feet in length Capt. Helms thinks it was much known. This species of shark is common to both sides of the Atlantic, and is known on the American coast by the popule names of Thresher, Fax Soark, and Stringletail. By principle organ of defense is its long and flexible tin, with which it assails and literally thresher its entire. It frequents the Bay of Fundy, at this seaso of the year, in pursuit of mossbonkers and shad, d which it devours immense quantities."

Astonishing Fecundity.—The Alexan-CAPTURE OF A SHARK .- A recent number

ASTONISHING FECUNDITY .- The Alexandria Gazette says . In Schoy kill County, Pennsyl vania, there died last year a man named Michael Dress, aged forty, who was the father of twenty-one vania, there died last year a man named Michae-Dress, aged forty, who was the father of twenty-one children by his wife, Kaic Dress, aged tharty-unit. The first child was born in 1829, and the last in Fer-ruary, 1840. She had twins five times, and in Febru-ary, 1848, had four children at one birth—making twenty-one children in twenty-one years, and ma-children born in a space of sighteen months. The four children at a birth were apparently healthy and wel-formed. One died in about four weeks, another eleven months, the third a little over a year, and the fourth, a fine boy, is still trung. There are now twelve of the whole number aveng—seven boys and five arts."

DEATH OF A CHIEF .- Peter Sky, one of DEATH OF A CHIEF.—Peter Sky, one of the warrier Chiefs of the Onondagas, and at Osondaga Castle, on the 11th mat. aged 90 years. The Syramse Journal says, the deceased was a true and faithful friend of the United States Government, and among the Chiefs and warriers who answered Gen Porter's call for volunteers in the war of 1812, to protect the Niagara frontier. At the battle of Chippewa, the Onondagas, led by their Chief La Fort, behaved gallantly. Their leader fell in the castle, and the chief whose death is now noticed received a wound, on account of which he has received a pension. He was intelligent, an annuable and upright man, and has done much by he advice and example to improve the conduction of the Onondagas. to improve the condition of the Onondagas

DECISION IN THE FAIRCHILD CASE .- The DECISION IN THE FAIRCHILD CASE.—The
Referees in the case of Fairchild re. Adams have
made an award in favor of the defendant, on the
ground that the libel complained of was (whether
true or false) principed. They say, what we under
stand was never denied, that the church has a right
to maintain its discipline, and in so doing has a right
to examine evidence, discuss facts, and record its
proceedings, but the main question as to whether a
voluntary association of clergymen possess discipline. from their result that they consider such association to possess such power. Whether the Christian pub-lic, clergy or laity, allow circural associations such arbitrary authority, remains to be seen. Bost Trans

Womens' Dress .- This subject appears to attract its share of the public attention. A pape can be hardly opened which does not have somethin to say about Bloomers, or the other toilet novelte of the day. It is not always, however, that it is before the Boston Society for Medical Improvements in Boston, July 28th, 1851, by Dr. E. W. Coale. This paper is published in the last number of The Boston Surgical and Medical Journal, and contains some very valuable hints on a very important subject. It refers to the dress of women rather as reverse the health than as matter of tasts. gards the health than as matter of taste

SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.-We are informed that a National Mass Convention of "Spirit-ual Rappers" is to be held at Poschester, New York, in February near, at which it is expected that all the "Mediums" in the United States will be present. "Mediums" in the United States will be present. The Spirits have been consulted by the mediums in this city, and their replies have been highly favorable to the Convention. There are said to be almost four hundred mediums in the country. If these knockers should assemble it one point, look out for earthquakes.

(Cin. Nonparel.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.-It is reported that the steamer Dacotah, on her way for Michigan to Minnesota, burst her boiler on the inst. and instantly sank in eleven feet water. The antenigan to attimetous, turst her boiler on the filt-inst, and instantly sank in eleven feet water. There were lifty-eight persons on board at the time of the accident. Twelve were brought on shore dreadfully scaled, and the following accident. Twelve were brought on shore dreaduly, scalded, and the following persons are known to have been killed. Mr. Haywood and two children. William Baker, wife and child. Miss H. Foster, C. Vansycke, and three children of B. Woodworth. H. Barnes and Mr. Moffat. Others, known so have been on board, are missing, and are supposed to have perished. The boat, furniture, and freight, are a total loss. The boat was insured for \$3,000.

The Bangor Whig says that a Vermonter has invented a machine for making brick by steam power, by which the clay is shoveled up, dred, pulverized, and pressed dry into the moulds, at the rate of fifty thousand a day, and placed in the kin for burning, no sun-drying being necessary after the bricks come from the mould. The bricks come out in a very handsome and solid shepe.